

2008 年广东商学院英美文学考研试题

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广东商学院硕士研究生入学考试试卷

考试年度：2008 年 考试科目代码及名称：807-英美文学 试卷编号：A 卷

适用专业：050201-英语语言文学

一、概念解释：从 7 个概念中任选 5 个解释（5 题，每题 5 分，共 25 分）

1. plot
2. symbol
3. Alliteration
4. Romance
5. Heroic couplet
6. Spenserian stanza
7. point of view

二、填空（20 题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. The old English literature is almost a verse literature in _____ form.
2. The literature of the Middle English Period was a combination of _____ and Anglo—Saxon elements.
3. Renaissance was a great _____ and intellectual movement against feudalism and hierarchy that swept the whole Europe in the 14th century.
4. It was Henry VIII who started the Protestant _____, thus Protestantism came into being.
5. Plot, _____, dialogue, staging and theme are the basic elements of drama.
6. King James _____ is also called *the Authorized Version* (1611), whose simple and dignified language had a great influence on English language, literature, life.

7. In English history, the reestablishment of the monarchy on the accession of Charles II from 1660 to 1688 is called the _____.
8. The general tendency of neoclassical literature was to look at social and political life critically, to emphasize intellectual rather than imagination, the _____ rather than the content of a sentence.
9. The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement which was an expression of the bourgeoisie against _____.
10. The rise and growth of the _____ novel is the most significant development of the 18th century English literature.
11. Washington Irving's important work, *The Sketch Book* (1819), contains two of the best-loved stories from American literature: _____ and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.
12. *The Pioneers* (1823) was the first novel of Cooper's famous _____ series, set in the exciting period of America's movement westward.
13. _____ is a philosophic and literary movement that flourish in New England, as a reaction against rationalism and Calvinism. It stressed intuitive understanding of god without the help of the church, and advocated independence of the mind.
14. Just as Paine's *Common Sense* had unified American feeling for the Revolution, Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) united Northern feelings against _____.
15. The pain of the modern _____ was that "The world is a place where God and nature are silent", and the universe is a "design of darkness".
16. The American West could be described "without the sense of any older civilization outside of it. The East, however, was always looking fearfully over its shoulder at _____."
17. During the 22 years of his literary work Shakespeare produced _____ play, 2 narrative poems and _____ sonnets.
18. *Paradise Lost* tells how _____ rebelled against God and how Adam and Eve were driven out of _____.
19. Robinson names _____ to commemorate the day of the savage's rescue.

20. _____ and _____ are the two poets who represented the spirit of what is usually called Pre-Romanticism.

三、作家与作品搭配（20题，每题1分，共20分）；

A B

1. G. Chaucer a. Of Studies.
2. W. Shakespeare b. Paradise Lost
3. B. Jonson c. The Canterbury Tales
4. F. Bacon d. Hamlet
5. J. Milton e. Volpone, or the Fox
6. J. Bunyan f. Robinson Crusoe
7. J. Donne g. Tom Jones
8. D. Defoe h. The Pilgrim's Progress
9. J. Swift i. Go and Catch a Falling Star
10. H. Fielding j. Gulliver's Travels
11. Theodore Dreiser k. Desire Under the Elms
12. Arthur Miller l. A Farewell to Arms
13. William Faulkner m. Call of the Wild
14. F. Scott Fitzgerald n. The Waste Land
15. Herman Melville o. The Sound and the Fury
16. Jack London p. The Grapes of Wrath
17. Eugene O'Neill q. The Great Gatsby
18. John Steinbeck r. An American Tragedy
19. T. S. Eliot s. Moby-Dick
20. Ernest Hemingway t. Death of a Salesman

四、作品理解（5题，每题8分，共40分）

Passage 1

Then went the Jury out, whose names were, Mr Blindman, Mr No-good, Mr Malice, Mr Love-lust, Mr Live-loose, Mr Heady, Mr High-mind, Mr Enmity, Mr Lyar, Mr Cruelty, Mr Hate-light, and Mr Implacable; who every one gave in his private Verdict against him among themselves, and afterwards unanimously concluded to bring him in guilty before the Judge. And first among themselves, Mr Blind-man the Foreman, said, I see clearly that this man is an Heretick. Then said Mr Nogood, Away with such a fellow from the earth. Ay, said Mr Malice, for I hate the very looks of him. Then said Mr Love-lust, I could never endure him. Nor I, said Mr Live-loose, for he would always be condemning my way. Hang him, hang him, said Mr Heady. A sorry Scrub, said Mr High-mind. My heart riseth against him, said Mr Enmity. He is a Rogue, said Mr Lyar. Hanging is too good for him, said Mr Cruelty. Let us dispatch him out of the way, said Mr Hate-light. Then said Mr Implacable, Might I have all the world given me, I could not be reconciled to him; therefore let us forthwith bring him in guilty of death. And so they did; therefore he was presently condemned to be had from the place where he was, to the place from whence he came, and there to be put to the most cruel death that could be invented.

They therefore brought him out, to do with him according to their Law; and first they Scourged him, then they Buffeted him, then they Lanced his flesh with Knives; after that they Stoned him with stones, then pricked him with their Swords; and last of all they burned him to ashes at the Stake. Thus came Faithful to his end.

Now I saw that there stood behind the multitude a Chariot and a couple of Horses, waiting for Faithful, who (so soon as his adversaries had dispatched him) was taken up into it, and straitway was carried up through the Clouds, with sound of Trumpet, the nearest way to the Coelestial Gate.

Brave Faithful, bravely done in word and deed; Judge, Witnesses, and Jury have, instead Of overcoming thee, but shewn their rage: When they are Dead, thou'lt Live from age to age.

But as for Christian, he had some respite, and was remanded back to prison; so he there remained for a space: But he that over-rules all things, having the power of their rage in his own hand, so wrought it about, that Christian for that time escaped them, and went his way. And as he went he sang, saying,

Well Faithful, thou hast faithfully profest

Unto thy Lord; with whom thou shalt be blest,
 When faithless ones, with all their vain delights,
 Are crying out under their hellish plights:
 Sing, Faithful, sing, and let thy name survive;
 For though they kill'd thee, thou art yet alive.

Now I saw in my Dream, that Christian went not forth alone, for there was one whose name was Hopeful, (being made so by the beholding of Christian and Faithful in their words and behaviour, in their sufferings at the Fair) who joined himself unto him, and entering into a brotherly covenant, told him that he would be his Companion. Thus one died to make Testimony to the Truth, and another rises out of his ashes to be a Companion with Christian in his pilgrimage. This Hopeful also told Christian, that there were many more of the men in the Fair that would take their time and follow after.

Questions: Fill in the blanks with one word for each. (8%, two scores for each blank)

1. The above is taken from J. Bunyan' s The ____ .
2. It is a selection from Thacheray' s novel, Chapter VI, entitled ____ .
3. The work is a religious instruction written in the form of ____ and ____ .

Passage 2

Hamlet' s Soliloquy

To be, or not to be: that is the question:

Whether ' tis nobler in the mind to suffer
 The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune

Or to take arms against a sea of troubles

And by opposing end them. To die—to sleep—

No more; and by a sleep to say we end

The heartache, and the thousand natural shocks
 That flesh is heir to. 'Tis a consummation
 Devoutly to be wish'd. To die—to sleep,
 To sleep—Perchance to dream: ay, there 's the rub!
 For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
 When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
 Must give us pause. There 's the respect
 That makes calamity of so long life.
 For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
 Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
 The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
 The insolence of office, and the spurns
 That patient merit of th' unworthy takes,
 When he himself might his quietus make
 With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
 To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
 But that the dread of something after death—
 The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
 No traveller returns—puzzles the will,
 And makes us rather bear those ills we have
 Than fly to others that we know not of?
 Thus conscience does make cowards of us all,
 And thus the native hue of resolution
 Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
 And enterprises of great pitch and moment

With this regard their currents turn awry

And lose the name of action.

Questions: Answer the following questions briefly. (8%, four scores for each)

1. Hamlet's melancholy and procrastination are revealed in this soliloquy. What question is he pondering on ?

2. Explain " To be, or not to be".

Passage 3

When in April the sweet showers fall
 And pierce the drought of March to the root, and all
 The veins are bathed in liquor of such power
 As brings about the engendering of the flower,
 When also Zephyrus with his sweet breath,
 Exhales an air in every grove and heath
 Upon the tender shoots, and the young sun
 His half-course in the sign of the Ram has run,
 And the small fowl are making melody
 That sleep away the night with open eye
 (So Nature pricks them and their heart engages)
 Then people long to go on pilgrimages
 And palmers long to seek the stranger strands,
 Of far-off saints, hallowed in sundry lands,
 And specially from every shire's end
 Of England, down to Canterbury they wend

To seek the holy blessed martyr, quick
To give his help to them when they were sick,
It happened in that season that one day
In Southwark, at the Tabard, as I lay
Ready to go on pilgrimages and start
For Canterbury, most devout at heart,
At night there came into that hostelry
Some nine and twenty in a company
Of sundry folk happening then to fall
In fellowship, and they were pilgrims all
That towards Canterbury meant to ride,
The rooms and stables of the inn were wide:
They made us easy, all was of the best.
And briefly, when the sun had gone to rest,
I'd spoken to them all upon the trip
And was soon one with them in fellowship,
Pledged to rise early and to take the way
To Canterbury, as you heard me say.
But none the less, while I have time and space,
Before my story takes a further pace,
It seems a reasonable thing to say
What their condition was, the full array
Of each of them, as it appeared to me,

According to profession and degree,

And what apparel they were riding in;

And at a Knight I therefore will begin.

Questions: Fill in the blank with one word for each. (8% ,two scores for each blank)

1. The above is taken from The _____ in _____.
2. In the chosen passage, the writer gives the readers a brief introduction about the time---_____, place--- (Tabard Inn), and characters 29---_____ to Canterbury.

Passage 4

Mark but this flea, and mark in this,
 How little that which thou deniest me is ;
 Me it sucked first, and now sucks thee,
 And in this flea our two bloods mingled be.
 Thou know'st that this cannot be said
 A sin, nor shame, or loss of maidenhead ;
 Yet this enjoys before it woo,
 And pampered swells with one blood made of two,
 And this, alas ! is more than we would do.
 Oh stay, three lives in one flea spare,
 Where we almost, nay more than married are.
 This flea is you and I, and this
Our marriage bed, and marriage temple is;
 Though parents grudge, and you, we are met,
 And cloistered in these living walls of jet.
 Though use make you apt to kill me,
 Let not to that self-murder added be,
 And sacrilege, three sins in killing three.
 Cruel and sudden, hast thou since
 Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence?
 Wherein could this flea guilty be,
 Except in that drop which it sucked from thee?
 Yet thou triumph'st, and say'st that thou
 Find'st not thyself nor me the weaker now ;
 'Tis true ; then learn how false fears be :
 Just so much honour, when thou yield'st to me,
 Will waste, as this flea's death took life from thee.

Questions:

Fill in the blanks with one word for each. (8%, two scores for each blank)

1. John Donne was the founder of the _____ school of poetry. The poem was written by him, entitled _____.
2. In the poem, the poet uses a strange image “_____”.
3. “_____” is compared to “Our marriage bed”.

Passage 5

Of Studies

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment, and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need proying by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtile; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend. Abeunt studia in mores. Nay, there is no stond or impediment in the wit but may be wrought out by fit studies; like as diseases of the body may have appropriate

exercises. Bowling is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen, for they are Cymini sectors. If he be not apt to beat over matters and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

Questions: Fill in the blanks with only one word. (8%, two scores for each blank)

1. "in discourse" means in _____.
2. "able to contend" means able to _____.
3. "simple men" means _____ men.
4. "in the wit" means in the _____.

五、综合论述：从 5 个问题中任选 3 个论述（3 题，每题 15 分，共 45 分）

1. What do you know about critical realism?
2. Give a very brief account of *Paradise Lost*.
3. Summarize the novel *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and make some comments on the main characters in it.
4. What is the famous line in *Ode to the West Wind*? Give your own opinion about it.
5. Make a brief comment on *The Grapes of Wrath*.